

## VOL. 8—NO. 1

blurred the past season. If one single interest was benefited to such an extent, it surely would not be an extravagant estimate to set down the aggregate value of the business arising from the unexampled devastation of 1885, at an amount sufficient to improve the river, in the mode proposed—namely, at one million dollars." Mr. Copey offers elaborate calculations from reliable figures, arrives at the conclusion that the cost of its improvement will only be about one-half that of an ordinary canal of equivalent length, while its capacity would be tenfold. He commends the enterprise to the legislators of Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, and concludes his letter of the latest date thus: "Twenty millions of people are interested in it, and but ten millions of dollars are required. Indeed it is difficult to realize the easy nature of the enterprise, or that so magnificent a work can be

There is certainly nothing more worthy of the consideration of the business men of the Ohio Valley, than the colossal enterprises of so checking, by dams and locks, at intervals, the extravagant frolicsomeness of the Ball of Rivers, that her beauty may not so often fade, and that her usefulness may no more be precarious.

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**No Peace.**

The details of news which reached us yesterday by the America, and to which we devote considerable space this morning, put a quiescent upon the rumors of peace, which have recently been so prevalent. In the light of the facts now presented, it is childish to expect a sudden termination of the war. There is not the slightest probability that Russia will accede to the demands

the allies, and all parties are making mighty preparations for the coming campaign. — The Russian army has been ordered into the peninsula of Crimea at the end of the year. It will wage on both sides of the Black Sea, the Baltic, on the Danube, and perhaps in Germany. The attention of the Western Powers has been directed to Asia by the fall of Kars and the capture of an army of Turks commanded by English officers, and Omer Pasha will undoubtedly be re-embarked in the spring by a formidable army, and it is possible the Russians will be made to pay dearly for their boasted victory. However Mouraviev is reported to be the best strategist in the Russian army, and as he is at the head of a force of veterans, and in a country favorable to defense, he will probably give whoever is determined against him a simple employment. It will not do to permit him to go on with his conquests in Asia.

The persistence of British pluck was never more apparent than now. Though the war has been long and in this respect rather than triumph to the English, though their armies have been wasted through a bad system, and murdered by the fully incompetent officers, and they have to make extraordinary efforts to procure soldiers while their wooden walls have not braved the Russian waves of granite, and the expenses of the war are prodigious, the voice of the nation is emphatic for war, demanding

at least another trial, that the ancient land of her arms by land and sea, now tarnished may be vindicated. And in addition to the proposition to assault the Russians in Asia, the notion of making the destruction of Cronstadt a British job, has possessed the people, and an armament is being prepared for the purpose, far more tremendous even than the Armaments of '61-'65, which were such as the world has never seen. Such as John Bull's pride is enlisted in the struggle, and his pocket, and the blood of those who for love or money will serve him as soldiers, is but a secondary consideration. It is resolved to do something that he can boast of when the French talk of storming the Malakoff. The reproaches of the French for his failure at Redan are more than he can bear and fight he will, whether Napoleon wishes to take a hand or not. No one understands the British character better than

Palmerston, or can more quickly send to the breeze the promise of coming storms; and so fiercely war-like is he, that it was with great difficulty he could be induced to agree to any proposition whatever, looking toward peace. France had at the morning of Sevastopol acquired a capital of glory, and with a proper economy, might last for generations; but Louis Napoleon, in the name of the people, has decided to make no personal return on the foe, but he is willing to quit, and has certainly been making an effort to bring about a peace. But Russia will by no means consider herself subdued, and is muttering her hoars and taking advantage of the suspension of hostilities to do all that art and labor can accomplish to make her shore secure, while her Crimean army is crowded closely about the Allies, so closely that public opinion in England and France echoes the assertion of the London Times

that two hundred thousand men could not be more effectually thrown away than in this little strip of coast whereon the armies of the West are confined in the edge of the Crimea. Russian forces are moving toward the Danube, where they must be met by the Allies, and hot work may be expected near the Swamps of gun boats are being constructed at Nikoloff and on the Neva, for the defense of the shores where the water is shoal. It appears that Sweden and perhaps Spain will be taken in for defensive and offensive operations next Spring—each furnishing a strong contingent; and Louis Napoleon is making ready an "army of the Rhine." Prussia leans strongly toward Russia, but Austria will probably withdraw her Minister from St. Petersburg, if she finds it impossible to construct an excuse to violate her plighted faith.—*Cincinnati Commercial*.